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5-Yr. Trusteeship Arouses Koreans; Opposition Likely

Impetuous Nationals See Frustration of Hopes—Liberals Welcome Allied Efforts

Kyodo-AP

SEOUL, December 29.—Koreans who long believed that liberation from 40-year Japanese rule meant immediate independence and self-government learned with dismay that their country faces a five-year trusteeship.

American officers of the occupation force expressed the opinion that demonstrations might occur, either passive opposition in the form of parades or possibly more serious reactions.

The Koreans did not await more detailed accounts of the Moscow decisions affecting their nation. They only heard the words "trusteeship—five years." They impetuously concluded that this means five years more denial of their long sought independence.

Anti-Soviet, anti-communist leaders were particularly articulate in denouncing the four-power trusteeship. They said that Dr. Syngman Rhee, former spokesman for the provisional exile government in Washington, had declared "If there is any government that tries to force us to trusteeship, we 30,000,000 Koreans would rather prefer our death in fighting for our freedom than in going under trusteeship."

Some liberals and progressives, however, welcome the joint efforts of the Soviet and Americans seeking to solve their nation's problems.

Text on Korea

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 30.—Following is the text of the Big Three agreement at Moscow as it pertain to Korea:

1. With the view to the re-establishment of Korea as an independent state and the creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles and the earliest possible liquidation of disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea, there shall be set up a provisional Korean democratic government which shall take all necessary steps for developing industry, transport and agriculture of Korea.

The commission shall consist of representatives of the United States command in southern Korea and the Soviet command in north Korea In preparing their proposals, the commission shall consult with Korean democratic parties and social organizations.

Recommendations worked out by the commission shall be presented for the consideration of the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, United Kingdom and the United States prior to a final decision by the two governments represented on the joint commission.

It shall be the task of the joint commission with the participation of the provisional Korean democratic government and of Korean democratic organizations to work out measures also for helping assisting (trusteeship) the political, economic and social progress of the Korean people and the development of democratic self government and the establishment of national independence.

Recommendations of the joint commission shall be submitted following consultation with the provisional Korean government for the joint consideration of the government of the United States, USSR, United Kingdom and China for working out of an agreement concerning the four power trusteeship of Korea for a period of up to five years.

For the consideration of urgent problems affecting both southern and northern Korea and for the elaboration of measures establishing permanent organization in administrative and economic matters representatives of the United States and Soviet commands shall be convened within a period of two weeks.

French, Soviet Agree on Trade

A trade agreement has been signed between Russia and France in Moscow on Saturday, according to a Moscow report. The agreement is said to include the most-favored nation clause and will run for five years. It provides for the setting up of a Soviet trade mission in Paris and a French mission in Moscow.

Truman To Broadcast

President Truman will make a nationwide broadcast on January 3 from the White House on the country's overall program, according to a San Francisco broadcast on Saturday.

Imperial Broadcast Tops Japan News for 1945

The top news in Japan in 1945 was the personal radio broadcast by His Majesty the Emperor to the nation on August 15, announcing the ending of hostilities, an unprecedented event in the history of this country, according to Kyodo which announced the ten outstanding news during 1945 as follows.

1. Tokyo Air Raid of March 10: In one night, 234 000 houses were destroyed and 1,045 000 people made homeless. It was estimated that nearly 100,000 persons lost their lives. This air raid which caused Tokyo as great a casualty as that of the great earthquake of 1923 decided the war fate of Japan.

2. Atomic bombing of Hiroshima (August 6): The first atomic bomb ever used in the world hit the city of Hiroshima, and in an instant the whole city was totally wiped out. This atomic bomb raid led Japan to surrender.

3. The Soviet War Participation: (August 9) Soviet troops suddenly invaded Manchuria and North Korea, and at the same time occupied Southern Saghalien.

4. Emperor's broadcast (August 15): Early the same morning, it was announced that at noon the Emperor would broadcast a message

His Majesty's Voice Heard For First Time by Nation On August 15.

to the people. The entire populace gathered around their respective receiving sets, and were greatly impressd in hearing the Emperor's voice for the first time in history and learning of the end of the war.

5. Arrival of American forces at Atsugi (August 28): The occupation of Japan by the Allied forces was launched with the arrival of American transport planes at Atsugi airfield.

6. Signing of the Instrument of Surrender on board the American Battleship Missouri (September 29): On the deck of the American battleship the Instrument of Surrender was signed marking the ending of the war, and return of peace.

7. First announcement of war criminals (September 11): Former Prime Minister Hideki Tojo and other State Ministers at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack were announced as war criminals. The attempted suicide of Tojo also marked the day.

8. Release of Political Prisoners (October 17): The Imperial Rescript of Amnesty was issued and about 1,000,000 persons were given freedom. Among them the most notable were those political prisoners who had been unjustly imprisoned for many years under the militaristic and bureaucratic laws of oppression.

9. Dissolution of Zaibatsu (November 6): The Zaibatsu of Japan which had cooperated with militarism for many years for their own profit were ordered dissolved by a directive issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces. The four big Zaibatsu of Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Sumitomo and Yasuda were the first to be affected.

10. Abolition of Official Prices on Fresh Fish and Vegetables (November 20): Of all official controls, that on the price of fresh fish and vegetable proved the great failures. With abolishing of this control, the Government's low price policy was fundamentally determined. Supplies have increased but black market prices keep on soaring. Thus, the livelihood of the general masses has become more and more difficult. Many strikes have been declared demanding higher pay.

Big-3 Pact Items Being Implemented

Speedy Actions Mark Aftermath of Moscow Meet—Byrnes, Bevin Back Home

Kyodo-AP

MOSCOW, December 29.—Steps already are under way to implement the agreements reached at the conference of the Big Three foreign ministers. Informed quarters reported today the following developments within 48 hours after the conclusion of the meeting:

1. Departure of representatives of the United States. Russia and Britain for Bucharest to carry out the agreement pertaining to Rumania.

2. Transmission of advice to Bulgaria by the Soviet Government on the proposed cabinet changes.

ican and Russian commanders in

3. Dispatch of orders to American Korea to set up their joint commission in conformity with the three power decisions.

4. Transmission of official documents on the atomic agreement to the United Nations organization.

The three-man commission on Rumania consists of Deputy Foreign Commissar Andrei J. Vishinsky, British Ambassador Archibald Blark Kerr and United States Ambassador W. Everell Harriman. It was authorized to consult with King Mihai on broadening the present Rumanian government and holding a free election.

Byrnes in Washington

WASHINGTON, December 29.—Secretary of State James Byrns reaching Washington by plane from Moscow announced that Foreign Commissar Molotov of Russia and Foreign Secretary Bevin of Britain had agreed to hold the next meeting of foreign ministers in Washington but had set no date.

More Details Wanted

Kyodo-UP

WASHINGTON, December 29.—State Secretary James Byrnes was scheduled to arrive this morning. Chairman Tom Connally, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, hoped to meet him either before or after he talked with President Truman. Other committee members wanted Byrnes to give them a private report on the 12-day meeting. They felt Thursday night's formal communique failed to answer many questions about the power proposed in the four member council in Tokyo and the 11-member Far Eastern Commission in Washington.

They particularly wanted to know to what extent Russia through veto

(Continued on Page 2)

FEAC Departs For Honolulu

Kyodo-AP

HAMILTON FIELD, December 28:—The Far Eastern Advisory Commission departed for Honolulu en route to Japan for an inspection tour at 9 a.m. on aboard two ATC planes.

Turkish Stand Clarified

Kyodo-A

ANKARA, December 28.—Premier Sukru Saracoglu told the National Assembly that Turkey would pursue her policy of international independence unswervingly.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Sunday. Fair with northwesterly winds.

Soviet Role Mooted In Testing A-Bomb

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 30.—The forthcoming Army-Navy test of atomic bombs at sea poses a military-diplomatic question for the United States as to whether foreign observers may attend.

The co-possessors of the bomb secret, the United States, Britain and Canada, apparently made no commitment at the Moscow foreign ministers' conference to share the secret with any other Power at this time.

Whatever the decision is on other observers, it is assumed that Britain and Canada will be invited to the tests. Britain particularly will share this country's keen interest in the outcome.

Britain, like the United States, is a great naval Power confronted with the problem of deciding now what changes the atom bomb will dictate in the character of future fleets.

Russia, never a top ranking naval Power, will not have the same high stakes. Whether Russian observers see the tests or not the Soviet Governmen is already in a position to know the destruction wrought by the bombs on land structures and people. Russian military missions were in Japan after the atom bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Iran Feels Slighted By Moscow Meeting

Envoy Expresses 'Disappointment' at Lack of Reference In Communique

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 28.—Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala said today that he was "very disappointed" at the lack of any reference ot Iran in the Big Three Moscow communique,

"We had been placing our hopes in this meeting" for a settlement of the disturbances in northern Iran, "but now we find our hopes were not justified." Ala said.

Ala told reporters that he was most bitterly interested to confer with Secretary of State James Byrnes when he returns to Washington Saturday to follow up the matter to see what was done about Iran.

U.S. Troops to Be Moved

United States troops still remaining in Iran will be moved to a point where the Iran Government has agreed to the establishment of a transit post, the New Delhi radio quoted a Teheran message on Saturday. The move, the broadcast said, is in accordance with the decision to withdraw all United States troops from Iran by January 1.

It is added that a few British troops still in Iran are due to be withdrawn by March 6, the date originally agreed upon with the Russian Government.

Camacho Grants Pardons

Kyodo-AP

MEXICO CITY, December 30.—President Manuel A. Camacho last week issued pardons to seven men listed as member of the defunct Nationalist Party. They were convicted and sentenced on charges of conspiracy, rebellion, social dissolution and robbery with violence.

U.S. Mission To Honduras

An agreement was signed in Washington providing that the United States shall send a military mission to Honduras, according to a San Francisco broadcast on Saturday.

Van Mook Announces Peace Offer to Java

Details of Plan Undisclosed; Britain, Holland Agree to Understanding Policy

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 29.—A plan to bring peace to Java was announced today by NEI Acting Governor General Hubertus J. van Mook. "I feel sure," he said, "the Indonesians will accept the offer."

Van Mook declined to give details of the plan which he hopes will settle several weeks of bitter conflict in the Dutch island.

A British Foreign Office statement issued following conferences here on the problems said the British and Dutch governments agreed to a "policy of prompting understanding between the leaders of the national movement and Netherlands authorities" in Java. The conferences were between Prime Minister Attlee and Dutch Premier William Schermerhorn.

British Tighten Control

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, December 29.—British troops tightened their control over strife-torn Java today by taking over the telephone exchange and police stations in the capital city of Batavia.

Some weapons were found by paratroops who marched into telephone and police buildings, but no resistance was encountered.

Simultaneously, British announced disbandment of the Indonesian police force in Batavia and its replacement by a complete force of British, Indonesian and Dutch personnel.

Under the new plans, British and Indian military police will patrol Batavian districts of mixed nationalities while the Indonesians will patrol the native quarters and the Dutch will be responsible for especially assigned areas.

PALESTINIANS ROUNDED UP

2,000 Arrested After Explosions in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv

Kyodo-AP

JERUSALEM, December 29.—Nearly 2,000 persons were rounded up for questioning in the biggest mass arrest in Palestine history yesterday after 10 persons were killed and 13 wounded by explosions in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

While police searched for the persons responsible for the disturbances British troops in full battle dress patrolled the streets which were emptied of civilians by strict curfews.

Every male under 60 years of age was arrested in the Bezalel section of Jerusalem where Assistant Superintendant of the Police D. J. Flanagan was machine-gunned to death.

Adm. Towers Heads Fleet

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 29.—Admiral John H. Towers today was named commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific fleet succeeding Admiral Raimond A. Spruance who was ordered to duty as president of the Naval War College.

P.I. Rice Crop Drops

Kyodo-A

MANILA, December 30.—The Philippines' 1945 rice crop was 50 per cent below normal, U.S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt has disclosed, adding the shortage totaled 500,000 tons.

Attempts to Isolate Franco Government Blasted by Madrid

Spanish Government Issues Statement After Long Cabinet Deliberation

Kyodo-AP

MADRID, December 29.—The Spanish Government issued a statement today attacking the foreign policies which threatened to "isolate" Spain. The statement said that Allied countries are making t Franco regime a "lightning rod" to draw off their own internal storms.

It was issued after a long cabinet meeting and apparently was intended to answer the projected meeting of the United States, Great Britain and France for reexamination of their relations with Spain.

The government asserted that Spain had maintained strict neutrality throughout the war and by an "able" foreign policy had kept German armies from passing across Spanish territory to attack the Allies.

Documents Damage Franco

Kyodo-UP

WASHINGTON, December 29.—One official United States source who refused to be named said that "revelations of certain documents" being studied at Nuernberg have been so damaging to the Franco government that it has been largely the contributing factor influencing the United States, Britain and France to discuss what ought to be done.

Meanwhile, an authorized statement by congressman John Coffee said that although the three-power conference comes at a late hour, he was "tremendously gratified" regarding it. He said also that he was "gratified with Dean Acheson speaking as the acting Secretary of State and indicating the willingness of the United States to discuss the questions with the Franco Government which formerly was a member of the Axis."

UNO SITE NARROWED DOWN

Choice is Boston and New York City Area

The United Nations on Friday narrowed its choice for a permanent home to the metropolitan areas of Boston and New York and selected a list of sites to be inspected by a special committee next week, according to a San Francisco broadcast.

New York City itself is ruled out, but the sites under consideration are 25 to 80 miles from New York, east of the Hudson and goes within 50 or 60 miles of Boston.

The broadcast said that a seven-committee of the United Nations Preparatory Commission in London on Friday night ruled out all proposed sites in the U.S Middle West and the South for the UNO headquarters. The decision eliminated all cities in the United States except those in 10 Atlantic states.

The 10 states still in the running, the broadcast said, are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. The committee will soon leave for the United States to make a tour of these 10 states.

40 Offers Received

The committee meeting in London to discuss the site of UNO's headquarters has received more than 40 offers from various areas and communities from the eastern part of the United States, according to a Melbourne broadcast on Friday.

MILITARY HEADS MAY MEET

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 29.—Diplomatic quarters said today that they expected a Five Power meeting of military leaders would take place in January to discuss the establishment of an international peace preservation force as contemplated by the UNO charter.

The British Foreign Office neither confirmed nor denied the reports that a meeting of the military leaders of the United States, Britain, Russia, France and China was under discussion, but it was assumed in authoritative quarters that this meeting would be held at the earliest possible moment after the organization of the peace agency's security council by the general assembly which is scheduled to hold its first meeting in London January 10.

Saar Coal Pits Seized

French authorities in the occupied zone of Germany have confiscated the coal mines in the Saar, according to a London broadcast.

SCAP Permits Hoisting Of 'Hinomaru' Emblem On January 1, 3 and 5

The Rising Sun flag will greet the New Year's dawn from every house-front on January 1, as well as on January 3 and and 5, by permission of the Allied Supreme Headquarters, which sees no objection to the public display of Japan's national emblem on those occasions.

Board of Information Concludes Existence

Formal Abolition of Organ Announced Today in Official Gazette

The abolition of the Board of Information was announced in today's Official Gazette.

The Government had reorganized the Board of Information on November 1, but in view of the changed circumstances, it decided upon its formal abolition at the Cabinet meeting held on December 26. The matter was brought to the attention of the Privy Council, and following approval at its plenary session on December 29, the formal announcement was issued.

Of the affairs which have heretofore been handled by the Board of Information, those concerning announcements to newspapers will be taken over by the Cabinet, international announcements by the Foreign Office, cultural affairs by the Education Ministry, distribution of paper by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, matters respecting radio broadcasting by the Communications Ministry, and public opinion survey by the Home Ministry.

The Board which was last headed by Tatsuo Kawai, career diplomat and formerly Japanese Minister to Australia, was created under the second Konoye Cabinet in 1940. Its first president was Dr. Nobufumi Ito, also a career diplomat and former Japanese Minister to Poland.

Communications Ministry Set

As a step toward reform of the administrative structure, the Government has decided to raise the status of the Communication Board to a ministry which will include the Pension Bureau and the Central Weather Observation Bureau.

Formal decision on this reform is expected to be made at the Cabinet meeting scheduled for the beginning of next year.

Heretofore the Pension Bureau has been under the supervision of the Cabinet, while the Central Weather Observation Bureau has been under the administration of the Transportation and Communications Ministry.

GM STAND BLOW TO TRUMAN

Refuses to Discuss Profits; Leaves Fact-Finding Board

Kyodo-AP

DETROIT, December 28.—General Motors Corporation today refused to discuss its profits in relation to wages and walked out on the government fact-finding board.

The action dealt a blow to President Truman's hopes for voluntary cooperation. The board proceeded with its studies anyway and it hoped to complete its hearing of the union Saturday to report to Truman by January 3.

The corporation announced that it was ready to continue direct negotiations with the CIO United Automobile Workers Union. It declared that the five-week-old strike had raised questions of national policy—beyond the scope of company-union relationships. It said that the strike "cannot be settled by fact-finding conciliation or arbitration."

Entry To U.S. Permitted

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 29.—President Truman today signed legislation to expedite the admittance to the United States of foreign-born wives, husbands and children of members of the American armed forces.

Forsythe Coming Here

W. Forsythe of the Australian Department of External Affairs will be appointed as the political liaison officer for the Australian Government in Tokyo in January, according to a Sydney broadcast.

German Criminal Executed

Kyodo-USIS

NEW YORK, December 30.—Paul Hoffman, who was in charge of the crematorium at the Maidenek concentration camp in Poland, has been executed, according to the American news service in Germany.

Nationalists Begin Big-Scale Offense On Red Position

Moves Started in Jehol and Liaoning; Wedemeyer Needs More U.S. Troops

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 29.—Communist dispatches alleged today that the Nationalists have begun a large scale offense against the Communists in eastern Jehol and western Liaoning and put the finishing touches on preparations for drives against Kalgan, capital of Chahar, and Chengteh, capital of Jehol.

The dispatches added that the Nationalist are continuing attacks The dispatches added that the attacks against Communist positions in northern Honan, both east and west of the Peiping-Hankow railroad.

They asserted that Nationalist reinforcements are swarming into the railroad town of Anyang in northern Honan in support of these drives.

The Communists said the Nationalists in drives on Western Liaoning were employing forces transported to that Manchurian seaport of Hulutao by the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

The Communists said their forces on Christmas Day captured Shaopu and Kaoyu, both on the grand canal northeast of Nanking killing "a great number of Japanese and puppet troops and seizing a large quantity of war materials." The Communists said they took the towns to prevent the Japanese and their puppets from attacking them, but the Nationalists said the Communists might be planning indirect communications on the Yangtze between Nanking and Shanghai.

More U.S. Troops Needed

Kyodo-AP

SHANGHAI, December 29.—Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer, commander of the U.S. forces in China, declared at a press conference today that "plans are under consideration to move additional (Chinese) armies to Manchuria."

He said more American army troops will be needed to accompany them, supervise debarkation, handle supply problems, and give their aid.

He declared that his was in line with America's newly broadened policy of aid to the National Government and it was the reason why the United States army personnel in China should be increased to 12.000 to 15.000 men though it would mean bringing an additional 3,000 to 4,000 from America or the military theaters.

He used the phrase, "army personnel," and did not mention the estimated 50.000 United States Marines now controlling several vital centers in North China. He said he thought additional Chinese forces should be transported to Manchuria to repatriate the Japanese and secure rail and port facilities to make repatriation possible.

Nationalists Reach Yingkow

Kyodo-AP

PEIPING, December 29.—Chinese Nationalist troops today reached the outskirts of Yingkow, Manchuria's third ranking port. Li Cheng-yi, director of the Peiping office of the peace preservation army, said the Nationalists were only three miles from the city.

Soviet troops meanwhile were reported to have completed their withdrawal from Jehol province. Nationalist troops were last reported approaching Jehol from Manchuria, but none of them were within the province.

It was at Yingkow that the first attempt to land National forces in China was thwarted over six weeks ago by the fire of Chinese Communist troops who occupied the city in the wake of the retiring Russians.

Mukden Gets Mayor

Kyodo-AP

Meanwhile, the Chinese appointed mayor arrived in Mukden today and has begun taking over the administration in the name of the Chinese National Government.

Changchun reports said that Mayor Tang Wen-chi is being assisted by Russian liaison officers. No Nationalist troops entered the city but headquarters of the peace preservation army of the northeast said that Soviet authorities have telegraphed a welcome to the troops of General Tu Yu-ming.

Bombs Athens Station House

Bombs exploded in Athens when a communist bombed a station house in the suburb of the Greek capital. The Communist was attempting to release two fellow communists arrested allegedly for disarming of police officers, according to a San Francisco broadcast.

Knowland to Probe Goods Destruction

Heading U.S. Congressional Party on World Tour to Check Army Supplies

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 26.—Senator Knowland, Republican of California, who has seen the waste of war said today he and his fellow senators hope to determine within the month whether military goods are being wastefully thrown away now.

The sub-committee of the Senate's Defense Investigating Committee tomorrow will begin a month-long around the world flight seeking answers to the questions of whether usable trucks are being pushed over cliffs and if food is being allowed to spill while children go hungry.

Heading the group is Senator James M. Tunnell, Democrat of Delaware. Other member besides Knowland is Senator Mitchell, Democrat of Washington.

Knowland said in an interview that during the war the army had a first class system of salvage which saved a tremendous amount of shipping" by repairing battle damage. He served as a major in Europe before becoming a senator.

"Of course, war itself is a wasteful process," said Knowland. "Then many useful things had to be thrown away. The scorched earth policy is an example of destroying wilfully. What we want to make sure is that there is no unnecessary waste now."

Knowland commented that there may be quite walled reasons for some destruction of things that cost a lot to make such as explosives. "On the other hand the committee has had reports from time to time that items which would be of value to civilian economy here or in Australia for example have been destroyed," he stated.

"We have read as newspaper readers have, of trucks being pushed off cliffs. We have heard reports that food is being wasted. We do not know how true they are. It may be for example that stocks of food have been kept from hungry people because they have become spoiled and to keep people from poisoning themselves."

Knowland declared the flying senators believe they can do a "constructive job for the American people who have lots of money tied up in supplies, bases and installations of all kinds.

Sell U.S. Supplies

Kyodo-AP

MANILA, December 27.—A sale of $17,000,000 in surplus United States army and navy materials in the Philippines and the Orient during the first six weeks of operation has been announced by the Foreign Liquidation Commission of the Pacific office.

Food sales totaled $11,000,000, hospital and medical supplies $1,500,000 and aircraft and parts $1,500,000. The first important blocks of jeeps and trucks on sale this week is expected substantially to improve the island transport situation.

PACIFIC OLYMPICS DECIDED

GI's to Participate in Japan, Marianas, Hawaii, P.I.

Kyodo-AP

NEW YORK, December 28.—Colonel H. W. Eskie Clark, executive officer in charge of Army authorities, said today that the Pacific Olympics of United States troops would be held at four different sites January 25 and 26.

Championship contests in 15 spots will be divided among Hawaii, the Marianas, Japan and the Philippines.

Area championships of all sports must be completed by January 13. Golf and swimming tournaments are assigned to Honolulu with boxing and football to the Japan area, baseball and track to the Philippines and handball, tennis and badminton to the Marianas.

Big-3 Pact Items Being Implemented

(Continued from Page 1)

powers on the council and commission would be able to affect General MacArthur's rule in Japan. They also wanted the inside story why the communique failed to mention Iran or Palestine. Congressmen insisted that the United States will not give away the secret of the atom bomb without congressional approval.

Depart for Rumania

Steps have already been taken to put into effect the decisions on Rumania taken at the Big Three foreign ministers conference in Moscow, the New Delhi radio said Saturday. The British and American ambassadors in Moscow have left for Rumania with the Russian deputy Foreign Minister.

Meanwhile, British Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, returned to England. He was to report to Prime Minister Attlee Friday and is expected to give the British Cabinet a full report on the conference on Monday.

Japanese Turn to Strange, Unusual Foods To Avert Crisis Facing Nation, Says SCAP

Japanese plans for using flour made of ground silkworms, locusts, mulberry leaves and a dozen other food substitutes to avert a food crisis when American forces invaded their home islands have been revealed to the Natural Resources Section of SCAP on Friday.

The plan is still being developed and will be used by the Japanese in their belief that it will help solve the food situation which they fear will be critical for the next few years.

Study of the plan by occupation authorities reveals it to have been a pitiful but frantic attempt of the country's war leaders to stave off starvation as the steel ring of Allied blockade encircled the country and the invasion forces gathered for assault. The plan was developed a year ago by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to provide rice substitutes.

The scheme calls for an elaborate mobilization of forestry and agricultural societies, and of school children for the purpose of collecting the raw materials. It provides for the construction of 600 special mills to process the ingredients and required a complicated system of distribution. Many of the mills are in process of construction.

Yet the appraisal of the program just completed by the Natural Resources Section indicates that its importance to the Japanese food position for 1946 is insignificant, according to Lieutenant Colonel H. G. Schenck, chief of the Natural Resources Section. It is capable of increasing the overall food supply in Japan by only one per cent, even under peacetime conditions, he said.

In addition to the use of silkworms and locusts (commonly called "grasshoppers" in the United States), the substitute diet includes the stems and leaves of sweet potatoes, mulberry leaves, acorns, refuse of starch manufacture, seaweeds, leaves of garden radishes, mugworts (a type of sagebrush), refuse from apple presses, a product of devil's tongue, pumpkin seeds, water oats, arrow-root, and refuse from grape presses.

Aside from the fact that it will increase the overall food supply by only one per cent, Schenck pointed out that the project will add nothing to the nourishment of the rural population or the middle and upper class populations. Only a portion of the 29 million urban people—those who are unable to afford the cost of rice or of grain flour—will be benefitted.

The products under the Japanese plan will be dried and ground into flour, then mixed with regular flour for use by housewives in making bread, biscuits and noodles.

Lieutenant H. L. Reif, of the Agriculture Division of Natural Resources Section, who prepared the study of the program, reports that Japanese authorities claim the caloric value of such flours, for the most part, compare favorably with that of brown rice. However, he points out, the actual nutritional value will be only about half that of a rice diet because the Japanese say that some portions of the flour are indigestible. Hence, he said, the best that can be claimed for it is that the substitute food will provide bulk, or what the Japanese call "stomach filler".

The substitute food program was first inaugurated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry as an emergency war measure but Japanese officials want it to become a permanent factor in the food production program for Japan for several years to come. All phases of the program, including research, are Government sponsored.

Each locality will use the food substitutes available in that area. Leaves and stems of sweet potatoes, for instance, will be readily available in southern Japan, while materials like the refuse of apple presses will be abundant in the northern part.

Collecting, drying and delivery of the raw products to milling plants will be done by agricultural societies and forestry associations. The labors of primary school children will also be used in the project.

Some of the mills now under construction will be in operation this month and the remainder of the 600 are expected to be completed early in 1946. The flour will be purchased and distributed to the consumer by local food corporations known as "Eidan".

Some of the materials to be used now as foodstuff, have been previously used by the Japanese as fertilizers. These include leaves and stems of sweet potatoes and mulberry leaves. The Ministry of Agriculture has no statistics to show what effect the diversion of these stuffs into food will have on the reduction of food crops next year due to the lack of fertilizer.

Although Japanese authorities say that the people here have been eating buckeyes for 2,000 years, the addition of other acorns requires a special chemical processing because of the high tannin content present. The acorns, without the cups, are crushed in a roller mill, and placed in a wood tank containing 50 kilograms of caustic soda to a metric ton of water. After the shells are skimmed off, the solution is kept at a 30 to 40 degree Centigrade temperature for five hours after which the tannin, which lays on the bottom of the tank, is drained out. The solution is then dried and the cakes pulverized into flour.

The silkworm, after it has done its work for the silk industry, and the adult stage of the locust will be eaten. In silk reeling plants, the cocoons are boiled to kill the chrysalis, which measures about one inch in length and three-eighth inch thick. After the silk is removed the chrysalis will be dried and ground into flour. The adult locust will be similarly processed.

The substitute flour will be mixed at a rate of one part to two parts of wheat flour wherever possible, though in areas where wheat flour is scarce the percentage of substitute material may be higher.

Allies Return Goods To Fukuoka People

Japanese Army Supplies Not Useful for Military Purposes Affected

HEADQUARTERS 32nd INFANTRY DIVISION, FUKUOKA, December 24.—Thousands of different items of Japanese Army supplies, gathered by the 32nd Division and not deemed useful for military purposes, are being turned back to the government of Fukuoka Prefecture through the Division Procurement and Disposition Offices.

Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Houseman, chief of the 32nd's Procurement Section, said, "We are determined to speed necessary goods to the Japanese civilians in time to help them over a long, hard winter. We are interested in seeing that the civilians receive these supplies from the Japanese Government and that the distribution is fair.

"During the month of November and the early part of December," Colonel Houseman continued, "we turned over to the Japanese Home Ministry such vital items as entire woolen mills and the equipment necessary for production."

"We have also procured and turned over more than one and a half billion kilograms of wheat, soy-beans, bean cake, sugar, dried beef and dried vegetables. In addition, more than ten million litres of tobacco have been turned over to civilian agencies. Blankets and uniforms by the tens of thousands have been procured and released."

Other supplies which have been returned include food, household appliances, furniture, mechanical equipment, tools and a wide variety of objects with specialized uses. Millions of square feet of lumber are going into houses and buildings. Thousands of tons of metals have been dispersed and 20,000 bars of soap have been released.

"We are doing everything," Colonel Houseman said, "to help the Japanese civilian overcome his great obstacles and problems."

Records of the goods are being kept by the Prefecture Liaison Section. Distribution to the Japanese people will be handled by a committee of citizens headed by the Mayor of Fukuoka.

Hospitals, schools and other institutions will receive a large share of the supplies while the remainder will be given to persons who have suffered bomb damage or who have been repatriated.

All food commodities will be held by the civilian government for distribution under food rationing.

U.S. SEEKS COTTON MARKET

Oklahoma Solon to Ask Assistance Of Congress

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 29.—Congressional help in finding foreign markets for American short staple cotton will be asked by Representative Wickersham, Democrat of Oklahoma, when the House reconvenes in January.

"Ninety-eight per cent of all Oklahoma and Texas cotton was exported before the war and we have lost that foreign market," Wickersham told reporters in proposing that a House committee investigate the possibility of finding sales abroad.

"We should go into all phases affecting the export business, contacting Allied controls in occupied countries and foreign diplomats to see if we can find a market for our short staple cotton."

Bonin Japanese Evacuating

Kyodo-AP

HONOLULU, December 29.—The Navy reported that the evacuation of Japanese military personnel from the Bonin Islands was progressing rapidly, adding that both American and Japanese ships were being used to get the thousands of Japanese home.

Truman Signs Bank Bill

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 28.—President Truman today signed the bill extending the operations of the Export and Import Bank to the Philippines.

Count Makino Active Behind Ruling Clique

Ex-Lord Keeper of Privy Seal Blocked Abdication of Emperor After Surrender

By Russell Brines

TOKYO, (AP).—The aged and secretive Count Nobuaki Makino, whom the militarists once forced from the Empire's highest post, is leader and the dominant voice of Japan's new behind-the-scenes ruling clique, informed Japanese sources say.

Makino blocked the Emperor's contemplated abdication immediately after the surrender, these sources added, and has opposed consistently any suggestion for the Ruler's voluntary retirement.

The 74-year-old former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal exercises his power from a small, secluded villa on the edge of Tokyo which he seldom leaves. Would-be interviewers are told he is too ill and "too out of touch with things" for a statement. But messengers of all ranks carry his advice to the Throne.

Prince Fumimaro Konoye's death and the arrest of other key watrime figures around the Emperor has enhanced the influence of Makino's clique. The Emperor is believed to rely considerably upon the judgment of this man who 10 years ago was termed a "dangerous liberal" by his enemies.

Other Members Named

The sources named as other principal figures in this ruling group: Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara, 73; retired Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, 78, president of the Privy Council; Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida, 67 and Tsuneo Matsudaira, 68, former Imperial Household Minister and one-time Ambassador to Washington and London.

These men at one time or other all opposed the militarists and jingoists. They were known as liberals. From their liberalism stems from the past and is inconsistent with the sweeping changes now underway in Japan.

Count Makino held the key position of Lord Keeper from 1925 to 1935. For the four previous years he was Imperial Household Minister. Thus he was intimately associated with the Emperor from the time the latter became Regent upon his father's illness throughout the turbulent period which finally resulted in the militarist usurpation of power.

In late 1935 Makino and Suzuki, who then was Chief Chamberlain, came under increasingly strong militarist opposition as "revolutionary liberals." Makino resigned December 26, 1935 and his successor, Makoto Saito, was killed in the uprising the following February. Suzuki resigned after this February 26 "incident." Suzuki subsequently returned to the Imperial Palace as the Emperor's chief aide de camp, then served briefly as Prime Minister during the summer of 1945. His cabinet concluded the surrender.

Yoshida is Makino's son-in-law. The count's influence was perceptible when Yoshida was appointed Foreign Minister during the Higashi Kuni Cabinet reshuffle which resulted in the ousting of Mamoru Shigemitsu, whom Konoye strongly backed.

Matsudaira, father-in-law of Prince Chichibu, served as Imperial Household Minister between 1936 and early 1945. Before that he was one of Japan's best known diplomats internationally as ambassador and delegate to principal international conferences. He resigned the Household Ministry in accepting responsibility for the burning of an Imperial Palace building in the March air raids.

The clique is believed to favor retention of the Emperor system with possible alterations along lines of the British Monarchy. The record of Shidehara's Cabinet illustrate that it is not ready to match all the changes now occurring within Japan.

2 New Colleges to Open In Spring in Korea, Japan; Prince Ri Donates Fund

Two universities, one in Seoul, Korea, to be called the National Foundation University, and the other in Japan Proper, to be named the International University, will be formally established early in spring next year. The purpose of the universities which will be staffed by professors from various countries of the world is to equip Japanese and Koreans with education necessary if they are to contribute to the peace of the world. Therefore, both schools will be open to young Japanese and Korean men and women, with a burning desire to help advance the peace of the world. Enrollment will be limited to 2,000 persons for the time. The project for establishing the universities is sponsored by Tosen Yoshimoto, representative of the congregation of the Yoyogi Church of the Japan Christian Church. The cost of the project is estimated to run into ¥300,000,000. His Highness Prince Ri has contributed ¥1,000,000 to pay the cost in addition to ¥560,000 which Yoshimoto already offered. The rest of the fund needed to complete the project will be raised by subscription among the 2,000,000 Koreans in Japan and interested Japanese. Education Minister Tamon Maeda and Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, Christian leader, Zenichi Hidaka, secretary of the Japan Christian Association, and Tameichiro Kanai, of the Japan Christian Church, will be asked to serve as advisers to the universities.

ENTER P.I. POLITICAL ARENA

Leftist Groups Form Democratic Alliance; Hold Meeting

Kyodo-AP

MANILA, December 24.—A democratic alliance of leftist groups entered the Philipines political arena and called a national convention here to select candidates for the President and Vice-President of Congress in the April elections.

Luis Tarbuch, prewar leader of Manila and Central Luzon labor unions, criticized High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt's recent Shanghai statement that the Filipinos are wavering on their independence demand. Tarbuc, Lieutenant General in the Hukbahalhap socialist Army during the occupation, said, "It is the Fascist elements, imperialists and vested interests who are against giving the Philippines independence."

Juan Feleo, former Communist Party leader, and other speakers at a mass meeting assailed both President Sergio Osmena and Senate President Manuel Roxes.

He said Roxes favors the rich while Osmena's stock reply to labor and peasant demands for reforms is "we are studying the matter."

Chinese representatives at the meeting said the Chinese want the withdrawal of the United States troops from China.

Transferring Stocks

Approximately 60 transfer transactions in stock of the Mitsubishi Trading Company, involving a total of 4,525 shares, have been approved by General MacArthur's headquarters, PRO announced Thursday. Parties to the transactions are not members of the Iwasaki family nor do they or will they control more than 1 per cent of the outstanding shares. The company is on the list of "restricted concerns" issued recently by SCAP.

No Holiday For Laborers

In compliance with the Supreme Allied Headquarters' order, the Welfare Ministry has decided to have the laborers engaged in works for the Occupation Forces give up the customary year-end and New Year holidays. Special rations of foodstuffs, cigarettes and wins as well as allowances will be given the workers for December 31 and the first three days of January.

Kenney to Command U.S. Pacific Air Units

Five Forces Are Consolidated; Advance Echelon Moving Here From Irumagawa

Consolidation of the five air forces of the Pacific into a single new command to be called PACUSA—Pacific Air Command, United States Army—was announced December 27 by General MacArthur.

The new air force, which will supply air control for enforcement of the surrender terms and provide a striking force and air defense for the United States in the Pacific, will be under command of General George C. Kenney, former Commanding General of the Far East Air Forces. Lieutenant General Ennis C. Whitehead, veteran commander of the Fifth Air Force, will be Deputy Commanding General, and Major General Clement E. McMullen, former Commanding General of the Far East Air Service Command, has been named Chief of Staff.

The new organization takes in the five Air Forces in the Pacific—the 5th, 7th, 8th, 13th, and 20th. Of these, the 5th, 7th, and 13th formerly composed the Far East Air Forces. The 8th and 20th consisted of the United States Army Strategic Air Forces.

An advance echelon of PACUSA will be maintained in Tokyo, operated in the main by personnel of the Fifth Air Force which is moving its headquarters to Tokyo from its present site at Irumagawa. Major General Kenneth B. Wolfe, Commanding General of the Fifth Air Force and former Commanding General of the 20th Bomber Command in India and China, will also command PACUSA'S advance headquarters in Tokyo. Each of the five component Air Forces in PACUSA will retain its present numerical identity and the Commanding Generals of the numbered Air Forces will remain unchanged.

Geographically the new Pacific Air Command will encompass the Hawaiian Islands, base of the 7th; the Marianas, base of the 20th; the Philippines, base of the 13th; the Ryukyus, base of the 8th; and Japan and Korea to be covered by the 5th or Occupation Air Force.

PACUSA is assigned to the U.S. Army Forces, Pacific—General MacArthur's overall command.

JAPANESE LAUNCH VESSEL

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS YOKOHAMA, December 28.—The "SS Seikan Maru A-12"—first ship to be launched in Japan since the end of hostilities—hit the water in the port of Uraga just before noon yesterday with Eighth Army representatives on hand to witness the event.

The ship, a 400-ton train-ferry will be used to transport coal trains between the islands of Hokkaido and Honshu.

The vessel is the first replacement for the war-ruined Honshu-Hokkaido train-ferry system. Eight out of 11 ships of the same class were sunk by American bombers, but additional replacements will be built as permission is granted.

Brooke Backs Project

Field Marshal Lord Alan Brooke, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, who returned to London on Sunday, told a press conference that a combined Empire General Staff is agreeable, according to a broadcast on Wednesday.

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Slow Progress Made In Distributing Food

Special New Year Ration Unsatisfactory Due to Transport Difficulties

The special rationing of food for the New Year has been going on bit by bit in the metropolis since December 23 but due to transportation difficulties, it is not progressing as quickly as desired.

About 50 per cent of the rice for "mochi" has been rationed already with what rice was held in stock by the metropolis but the distribution of the rest, expected from Nagoya but delayed in shipment, will have to be put off till later.

"Azuki", a kind of red bean, will be rationed, 50 grams per person, together with the "mochi" rice. In the three Tama districts, about 80 per cent of the distribution of seaweed has been completed. The authorities are trying their best to see that this foodstuff will be distributed in the 35 wards of the metropolis before the year end.

Most of the metropolis dwellers have already received their share of dried herring roe. Also the rationing of preserved food in soy sauce and "kombu" has been two-thirds finished. The delay of these in certain parts of the metropolis is due to city transportation but rationing is assured within the year. With "hampen", a kind of fish cakes, about two-thirds of the people have already received their portion. It is being made at the rate of 3,000 kan daily and as only another 10,000 kan is required, it is expected everybody will have got his share by December 30.

Since there has been an increase of about 300,000 to 400,000 people in the metropolis since the Food Department of the Metropolitan Office received canned food from the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry according to the population as of December 1, application for more to cover the increase is being made now so that rationing will be unavoidably carried over the New Year.

Sweets will be rationed to everybody between the ages of four and 18 but since flour has just only been received, the biscuits will be given out early in the New Year.

SIREN TO BE SOUNDED

1st Cavalry to Warn Tokyoites in Case of Unexpected Events

An emergency siren will be sounded in case of unexpected occurrences in the Metropolis by the First Cavalry of the U.S. Occupation Forces, and for that purpose siren facilities will be set up at several places including Atago, Marunouchi, Ichigaya, Aoyama, Shibuya, Shibaura and Osaki.

In this connection, Tokyo residents are requested by the Metropolitan Police Board to remain calm when the siren is sounded and have full confidence in the occupation forces.

The experimental sounding of the siren will be conducted soon at the above seven districts, but in that case, a previous notice will be circulated by nearby police stations. As the siren sounded by factories at noon can be easily mistaken for the warning siren, some changes are expected to be effected with factory sirens.

RADIO PROGRAM

Monday, December 31.

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK

Tokyo Key Station WVTR

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0720—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Round-Up; 0800—G I Jive; 0815—Across The Board; 0830—GEMS OF JAZZ; 0900—CLAUDE FRANK; 0915—Holiday For Strings; 0930—Here's To Music; 1000—WAX MUSEUM; 1030—Viva America; 1045—Words With Music; 1100—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—At Ease; 1215—Personal Album; 1230—NEWS; 1245—Remember; 1300—Symphonette; 1315—Jimmy Carroll Sings; 1330—This Is The Story; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Waltz Time; 1530—Serenade In Blue; 1545—Magic Carpet; 1600—Ozzie & Harriet; 1630—Dinner Music; 1730—Date With The Duke; 1800—NEWS; 1815—Supper Club; 1830—Mail Call; 10900—Your Radio Theatre; 2000—CROSSVIEWS OF SPORTSNEWS; 2015—Spotlight Bands; 2030—Jack Carson; 2100—Music From America; 2130—Make Believe Ballroom; 2145—NEWS; 2200—NEW YEAR'S EVE DANCING PARTY; 2330—NEW YEAR'S EVE IN TOKYO; 0015—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK

National (870 Kcs.)

0600—News; 0615—Farmers' Hour; 0630—Music; 0700—News; Weather; Music; 0730—Listeners' Opinions; Music; 0800—Music; 0850—Weather; 0900—Music; 1000—Children's Hour; Radio Tokyo Orchestra Band; 1100; 1130—Music; 1200—News; Weather; Pipe organ; 1230—Now It Can Be Told; 1300—Women's Hour; 1345; 1430; 1530—Music; 1600—Program for sick persons; 1700—News; 1730—Children's Hour; 1800—Supper Hour; 1830—1845—Weather; 1900—News; 1930—Laughter Hour; 2130—News; Music; 2200—Weather; 2220—Musical Matches; 2400—The Watch-Night Bell.

Local (1260 Kcs.)

1700—Young Men and Students' Hour; Topics; Students' conversations; 1730—Music; 1800—News; 1815—Current topics; 1830—Women's Hour; 1900—Record Concert; 2000—Talk; 2030—Record concert.

Mt. Aso and Kirishima Shrine

Above: Heavy, sulphur-laden smoke billows forth from the awesome crater of Mt. Aso's Nakadake peak. Below: The Kirishima Shrine dedicated to Ninigi-no-Mikoto, grandson of the Sun Goddess, Amaterasu O-Mikami, basks peacefully in the sun.

Aso, Unzen, Kirishima National Parks Are Dominated by Volcanic Mountains

Editor's note: This is the fifth and concluding instalment of the series of articles on Japan's 12 national parks. Others appeared in previous Monday issues of this paper.

As is the case with many mountains in Japan, Aso is the collective name given to a group of volcanic mountains consisting of five peaks—Takadake, Kishimadake, Eboshidake, and Nakadake, all rising from a basin of colossal size. Of this group the first-mentioned Takadake (5,221 ft.) is the highest, while the last-named is the only active volcano. If the view of the periodic eruption of Nakadake is awe-inspiring, the spectacle of the outer wall is grand in the full sense of the word. Meandering like the Great Wall of Jehol and rising to an almost symmetrical height of some 2,500 feet, the outer wall embraces, within a circle of about 75 miles, the peaks above mentioned and the crater plain from which they rise. The view from the outer wall is as extensive as it is magnificent. It is geologically supposed that this extensive bowl-shaped cavity was once filled with water and that the five peaks of Aso were so many islands emerging from the water. Scattered up and down this basin are now three towns and 11 villages inhabited by some 50,000 people.

The Aso National Park covers an area of about 168,000 acres. Like Unzen and Kirishima and many other national parks in Japan, Aso is endowed with numerous hot springs of curative value.

The Unzen National Park is internationally renowned for its natural charm and scenic beauties, occupying some 32,000 acres in the central part of the Shimabara Peninsula. Unzen is the collective name given to a group of volcanic mountains, the highest peak of which is Fugendake (4,538 ft.). Formerly Unzen was called Onsen, from the fact that the whole district is endowed with a host of thermal springs (onsen). The old crater is full of fumaroles and solfataras, which belch forth smoke and steam, forming a striking contrast to the green of the background. The district is fittingly called "Hell" (jigoku) by the Japanese, and is divided into two parts—O-jigoku and Ko-jigoku. O-jigoku is in its turn divided into the two districts of Furuyu (Old Springs) and Shinyu (New Springs). Each of these has a special feature of its own. What is generally known as Unzen Park, comprises the whole area of the Shinyu region.

Anybody who has ever ascended Mt. Unzen will never tire of singing the praises of the splendid view the summit commands. If viewed from the air, Mt. Unzen soaring in the Shimabara Peninsula would look somewhat like a solitary peak set in a silver sea. To the north stretches a wide expanse of water forming Ariake Bay, or Shimabara Gulf as it is sometimes called. To the east and southeast are seen across Ariake Bay the lofty mountains of the Aso and Kirishima ranges, while the Bay of Omura spreads to the northwest and Tachibana Bay to the west looking like a mirror.

Early summer finds the mountains lavishly adorned with azaleas, while autumn witness them ablaze with tinted foliage. Then in winter we have the famous "silver thaw," with which the trees and rocks on the mountains become bejewelled. The so-called silver thaw is by no means peculiar to the Unzen district, but the phenomenon seems to be more famous at Unzen than at any other mountain resort in Japan.

Mt. Kinugasa (2,820 ft.) rises to the northwest of the hotel center. The name was derived from the fact that it somewhat resembles Kinugasa-yama, which forms a background for the famous Golden Pavilion at Kyoto.

Mt. Takaiwa (2,887 ft.) is sometimes called "Rock Hill" by foreigners, because it is a craggy peak. Being at the southern end of the Unzen group of mountains, the peak commands a very fine view of Amakusa.

Fugen-daka (4,461 ft.) is the loftiest peak in the Unzen range. Mention has already been made of the beautiful view from the pinnacle, which forms an excellent vantage point. The view is indeed so extensive that, when there is good visibility, one can ever descry a streak of smoke rising from the Aso crater.

Mr. Fugen has another attraction in the interesting caves near the summit, which are used for storing silkworm eggs.

Maruyama is a mountain looking out over Shimabara town. In 1792 this mountain, then an active volcano, burst into eruption, causing a tremendous landslide, as a result of which a group of islets, now called the Tsukumo islands, came into being. These islets are now covered with pines, and well worthy of the name of "The Matsushima of Kyushu," with which the group is graced.

The Kirishima National Park is almost at the southern extremity of Japan Proper and extends over Miyazaki and Kagoshima prefectures. Kirishima is the collective name given to a group of mountains, of which the twin peaks of Karakuni (5,576 ft.) and Takachiho (5,149 ft.) are the most celebrated. Its title to fame rests chiefly upon its legendary, if not historical, associations, its charming mountain scenery, and the wealth of hot springs with which the whole district is endowed.

One of the attractions of Kirishima is the wealth of hot springs. So abundant is the supply of hot water that it is piped from different sources to different hot-spring inns, where it is generally made to pour like waterfalls into huge wooden tubs.

The more important of them, such as the Eno and Hayashida hot-springs, are so situated that a magnificent view is obtainable from the inns over the picturesque Kagoshima Bay with Sakurajima, a dormant volcano, rising like Vesuvius.

One of the chief attractions of a Kirishima trip is the climbing of the twin peaks—Karakuni and Takachiho. About an hour's fairly easy climb from the Eno springs takes one to the lip of a beautiful crater-lake called Onami-ike. Enclosed in a crater wall about two and a half miles in circumference and some 200 feet high, the lake gives one an impression of being as grand as it is weird. The inner wall is densely covered with evergreens and deciduous trees.

Kirishima Jingu shrine is the most important one in this region. The shrine is dedicated, like the less famous Higashi Kirishima Shrine on Miyazaki side, to Ninigi-no-Mikoto, grandson of the Sun Goddess, Amaterasu O-mikami, and great grandfather of the first Emperor of Japan, Jimmu. This Ninigi-no-Mikoto, according to legend, set his foot on the Takachiho Peak, upon his descent from heaven.

No trip to Kirishima would be complete without the ascent of Takachiho Peak famed in song and story. To the sacrosanctity of Takachiho we have already referred.

A little to the northeast of Takachiho is Lake Mi-ike, the largest expanse of water in the Kirishima district. With a depth of about 333 feet, Mi-ike is regarded as one of the deepest lakes in Japan.

To the north of the lake is the Sanu Shrine sacred to the Emperor Jimmu. One notable feature of this shrine is the approach, leading from the first torii right up to the Holy of Holies.

Tokyo Police Aided By American MP's

Katsushika Authorities Unable to Cope With Wave Of Burglaries

Despite the desperate efforts of the Metropolitan police and civilian guard corps, the crime wave now sweeping over Tokyo continues unabated so that the authorities of Katsushika-ku where an alarming number of cases of robbery and assault have been reported of late have been compelled to seek the help of the American M.P.'s, according to the Asahi.

On the evening of December 25, as many as six cases of burglary took place at Kameari-cho, Katsushika-ku, where nine other similar cases had occurred within a few days before, says the Asahi. Alarmed by the fact that the burglars were equipped with revolvers, the Katsushika police asked the U.S. First Cavalry Division authorities for help. The latter immediately rushed two sections of Military Police to the scene. Arriving at Kameari-cho at 6 p.m. riding in 15 jeeps and motor trucks, the M.P.'s promptly set about checking up houses of ill reputation in the vicinity, after which no incident happened throughout that night.

Impressed by the M.P. activities, the authorities of the Katsushika Police Station have decided to file a petition wtih the MacArthur Headquarters for permanent stationing of American military police in the same ward while collaboration is reported to have been offered by the Occupation Forces.

Also on December 25, the Kanda police caught three ring-leaders of a group of some dozen robbers who have been burglarizing mostly in the defenseless tin-shacks in the Kanda-Shitaya area. The three were found to be ex-coal miners who used to work in the Yubari Coal Mines in the Hokkaido. They are said to have been contemplating to organize a big gang with the vagrants loafing around the notorious Uyeno Station joint.

Of late, many ex-servicemen have been found among robbers and black market dealers, which fact has created a bad reputation for all young men who once served in the armed forces.

In this connection, authorities of the First (Army) Demobilization Ministry solicit public understanding for the sorry plight with which the returned soldiers are faced. "Please don't censure all of the ex-soldiers because some of them have been found guilty," the Ministry officials say. "The soldiers repatriated from overseas war theaters expecting a warm reception at home meet nothing but cold eyes of criticism the moment they land on Nippon," the officials explained. Many of them have failed to find even where their families are. The appalling situation, according to the Ministry authorities, has driven ex-soldiers to desperation and crime. People are apt to accuse former members of the special attack corps for misconduct and even the new words "Kamikaze remnants" have been coined to designate them, these officials said. They admitted that these members ought not to be associated with any fixed idea of superior character and ability because just before the surrender, a very large number of youths had been organized into air corps and their quality was naturally low.

Obituary

Ryoichi Tanaka, 56, former member of the House of Representatives and Parliamentary Vice-Minister of the Second (Navy) Demobilization, succumbed to acute pneumonia December 25 at his home in Saga.

DELIVERY OF RICE IS POOR

Plans Set to Rush Vital Foodstuff Into Tokyo

Only 4,705,000 koku of rice or 15 per cent of the estimated amount has so far been collected up to December 20 since the beginning of the 1945-6 rice year, starting October 1, according to an announcement made Friday afternoon by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

As an emergency step, the Tokyo Metropolis authorities, in consultation with the Government, has mapped out a plan to immediately bring in a total fo 120,000 koku of rice from nearby prefectures—40,000 koku from Saitama, 30,000 koku from Chiba, 25,000 koku each from Ibaragi and Tochigi—by the year-end.

Meanwhile, observers, referring to the popular demands among citizens for Government monopoly and compulsory buying of rice, believe that the question of collection of rice from farmers has become political rather than technical and hold the view that this issue requires political solution.

Labor Dispute Settled

Dispute between the employes' union and management of the Sumitomo Communications Company has been settled amicably with the acceptance by the company authorities of demands for the right of collective bargaining and three and a half times salary boost.

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

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FOREIGN family with two young boys wants French or English speaking governess willing to be repatriated to Europe. Apply Dorget, Fujiya Hotel, Miyanoshita.

TYPIST—English language. Apply in person with curriculum vitae, to Liquidation Office, (Seisan Jimushitsu), Bank of Japan (Head Office).

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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ONE furnished house or furnished rooms. Will pay good rent. Apply Box 132, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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ATTRACTIVE Japanese painting, "kakemono", painted by well known artists, and also one red lacquer box, suitable for jewel box, for sale. Apply Box 98, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BICYCLE, man's, used but in perfect condition. Apply Box 141, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COLLECTION of antique porcelain of China, Siam and Indo-China are displayed for sale from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. every Sunday during December at the residence of O. Saito, 2431, Kugenuma, Fujisawa City.

CINE-KODAK Kodachrome, Four films. For immediate sale. Apply Box 89, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1945

Ring Out the Old!

Ring out the old! Ring in the new! Japan will ring out the old year which has just ended with no regrets. For it was a year of pain and suffering, disillusionment and confusion, and humiliation and punishment. Such a year of bitter memories can be relegated to the limbo with hearty relief.

But although the painful experiences of the past year may well be gladly put behind, the full significance of those experiences must not be ignored and the lesson which they teach should never be forgotten. For Japan must profit therefrom if she is to avoid forever more any repetition of the tragedy of this past year.

The significance of the events of the past year is without precedent in the more than three thousand years of the nation's history. A nation which had boasted that it had never suffered defeat saw its armed forces cut to pieces in a decisive manner which can admit of no question or abili. A nation which had prided itself on the fact that it had never been successfully invaded saw a conquering foreign army take over the whole country without a shot being fired. A people who had never before admitted even the slightest thought of surrender under any circumstance surrendered en masse.

A nation which had believed its spirit to be uniquely invincible found that other nations possess a spirit even more unconquerable. A nation which deluded itself into thinking that it stood near the forefront of the world's advance discovered how backward it really was. A nation which prided itself on its ancient culture learned that under the stress of war many of its people acted no better than savage brutes.

A nation which made a fetish of patriotism discovered many of its leaders to be self-seeking profiteers and a large portion of its lesser people to be lacking in true public spirit. A nation which used to boast of its unity and discipline found itself upon defeat to be torn by confusion and plunged into chaos.

All the false gods upon which Japan had pinned her blind faith have been toppled into the dust by the events of the past year, and an epoch has come to an end. And with the end of this year, Japan gladly bids farewell forever to her evil past which was founded upon unwarranted illusions.

Out of the dust of this now to be discarded past, Japan must find the sobering lesson which will enable her to build anew to attain a new glory free from the aberrations which led to her recent fall. Japan must learn that no nation can endure if it blinds itself by false conceit, that no nation is so unique that it is immune from the workings of the universal natural and moral laws which govern all other nations.

Japan need not despair of the future, for the common humanity which destined the Japanese to fail when they ignored the principles which determine all human efforts equally promises that the Japanese will be able to attain the same success that any race can attain when they follow these universal principles aright. Japan's potentiality is not brought into question by her tragedy of the past year; only her aberrations have been demonstrated. A correction of the aberrations will lead the way to her eventual redemption and attainment of ultimate glory.

For despite the magnitude of her failings, not every aspect of Japanese life has been found wanting. There are extensive fields in which Japan has reasons to cherish with pride. For all its faults, no nation could have flourished so long as Japan has if it did not possess a core of essential soundness. In the ideals of her thinkers, in the sentiments of her poets, in the vision of her artists, Japan possesses an inherent beauty and healthiness which is beyond question. Only in the recent past, extraneous incrustations have been allowed to hide and subvert the true character of the nation.

In casting aside with the old year the evils of the past, Japan must take care not to cast aside her rightful treasures as well. The evil incrustations must be cast aside only to make it possible for the true and better side of her life to flourish unhampered and unrepressed. Ring out the old! The bitter past can be thrown away without regret, but the lessons of the past must always be remembered so that the good will never again be throttled by the rampant dominance of the evil.

THE THEATER

Few Democratic Themes In Kabuki Drama

By EIICHI NISHIZAWA

The Kabuki play was a growth in the Tokugawa era for the entertainment of the masses. For the samurai class, there was the Noh play, which developed as an art of a high degree after the Ashikaga era. With Okuni of Izumo, a popular dancer, as its originator, the Kabuki made gradual progress, and after the appearance of Chikamatsu Monzayemon, the famous writer of "Joruri" pieces, rose in artistic value. It appealed to the masses by revealing the inner workings of human nature.

The ideas inspiring the works of Chikamatsu, Takeda Izumo, the author of the "Loyal League of Forty-seven Ronin," and other writers were those of Confucianism, which the Tokugawa Shogunate had taken under patronage. The punishment of vice and rewarding of virtue was the leit-motif commen to all Kabuki plays. The feudal relationship of lord and retainer, the loyalty of the latter, and the conflict of duty and human sentiments in the life of the common people made the warf and woof of the Kabuki drama. The themes of the Kabuki were therefore conventional, and rather monotonous.

The Kabuki plays may roughly be divided into historical and domestic or realistic plays. The Noh plays adapted as Kabuki performances formed a class apart. The Noh play "Ataka" and the Kabuki "Kanjincho," for instance, treat of the same subject, that is, Yoshitsune who arrived at the Ataka Barrier in his flight to northeastern Japan to escape the pursuit of his brother Yoritomo. The Kanjincho of the Kabuki, which is an adaptation of the Ataka of the Noh, presents the same theme in a popular manner, but still something of the tone of the original is preserved.

Drama For The Masses

The Kabuki had the common people of Yedo (Tokyo) as its audience, so the general tone of the Kabuki could not be high. In striking contrast with the modern drama, which develops a theme with logical consistency, the Kabuki, interspersed with songs and dances, aimed at the thrills of a vaudeville. There were therefore only a few Kabuki plays that treated of social or political aspirations of the masses. One of the few is the "Martyr of Sakura," which was recently presented at the Tokyo Gekijo.

Sakura Sogoro, the hero of the piece, was headman of Kozu-mura in the fief of Sakura, which now forms part of Chiba Prefecture. Hotta Masanori, lord of the fief, was a veritable tyrant, whose extortions were intolerable to the local people. On their behalf, Sakura Sogoro presented a petition to lord Hotta, who dismissed the petition. Nothing daunted, Sogoro, who was resolved to save the people at the sacrifice of his life, came up to Yedo, where he made a direct appeal to Iyemitsu, the third of the Tokugawa Shoguns, when the latter was returning from hawking. The event occurred in the second year of Shoho (1645 A.D.). He and his wife and children were caught and crucified at Sakura. Sogoro was a martyr in the democratic cause. In his "Advancement of Learning", Yukichi Fukuzawa, the founder of Keio Gijiku, wrote in praise of the hero that he was a shining example to posterity as a martyr who laid down his life in defense of popular rights against the oppression of authority.

Started Revolt In Osaka

Oshio Heihachiro, who started a revolt in Osaka in defense of popular interests, also furnished a theme to the Kabuki. As a police officer in Osaka, Oshio exposed the corrupt practices of officials who enriched thmeselves in combination with unscrupulous merchants. Giving up his official position, he wrote books on the teachings of the Chinese philosopher Wang Yang-ming, his spiritual master. In the eighth year of Tempo (1837 A.D.), the price of rice rose to an enormous height on account of the failure of crops and many Osaka people died from starvation. So Oshio presented petition to the magistrate for the relief of the poor, but the latter rejected it. Thereupon, he sold his collection of books, using the proceeds, which reached six hundred and fifty ryo, as a relief fund. For this he was severely censured by the magistrate. The situation of the people was, however, so desperate that he decided on a revolt.

Sending a manifesto to the neighboring localities for support, he attacked the warehouses of rich merchants and distributed the rice seized among the starving people. He was going to attack the mansion of the Governor, but the latter was too quick for him. He concealed his whereabouts for a month, but when the Governor's men came to arrest him, he set fire to his hiding-place, and burned himself to death. A follower of Wang Yang-ming (1472-1538), who emphasized the practical aspect of his teachings, declaring that theory and practice were one, Oshio could not rest satisfied until he translated his belief into action.

A Chivalrous Soul

Yui-no-shosetsu and Marubashi Chuya, who made an attempt to overthrow the Tokugawa regime in the fourth year of Keian (1651 A.D.) are also popular figures in the Kabuki, but their attempt was a political intrigue rather than an enterprise in the cause of democracy. As a Kabuki figure, Banzui-in Chobei is undoubtedly more popular than any others. He was born in the latter days of the Tokugawa regime, the brother of the chief priest of Banzui-in Temple. It was still the age of feudal absolutism, but the commercial class was already beginning to rise in importance. There was a spirit of revolt among the masses against the domineering attitude of the samurai, who maintained his position only by the inertia of the past. From this social condition, there arose a class of self-appointed guardians of popular rights, of whom Chobei was a typical figure. He was a most chivalrous soul, who would never submit to force or violence. His life, which was full of adventures, was dramatized by Kawatake Mokuami and other writers of the closing days of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

The old Kabuki plays which treat of democratic themes are few in number, a fact which may easily be understood when the character of feudal society is remembered. Though several Kabuki plays of merit were written in the Meiji era which followed the collapse of the Tokugawa regime, the centre of the stage came to be occupied by the new drama.

AS 1945 COMES TO A CLOSE

A Review of the War Years And Some of the Outstanding Events of the Past 12 Months

By ELMER DAVIS

In one sense victory in Europe was hardly news. It had been certain ever since our armies broke through in Normandy in the summer of 1944. But a year ago we were all anxious about the battle of the Belgian Bulge.

In the Pacific our victory had been certain since Midway and Guadalcanal. The war would have been delayed longer but for the atomic bomb.

Look back to the earlier days, to the days when victory was not certain at all—the early months of 1942 back to 1940 when the German armies had overrun Western Europe, when the people were persuaded to believe that the Nazis were riding the wave of the future.

World Revolution, the Nazis called it. They boasted that they were building a structure that would last for a thousand years, and for a while it looked as though they might get away with it. Now that we are getting used to victory, we forget how desperate was the danger not so long ago.

The Nazi leaders came to their proper end, not in a grand, spectacular fashion in the streets of Berlin, but underground, fighting to the last to doublecross one another. Hitler had been slipping for so long his end was an anti-climax.

Could Have Dominated Europe

What Hitler accomplished in the early days of his power was the most amazing exploit that Europe had ever seen. If he had stopped there, he could have dominated Europe without firing a shot. But he did not stop. So eventually Hitler ran into political realities that he could not understand.

He thought the British and the Russians would quit when it looked as if they were licked. He thought America would fall to pieces from internal conflict. He was wrong every time, and he ran into leaders—Churchill, Stalin, Roosevelt,—who were not afraid of him and who could outthink him. In his day he overshadowed the world, but he was done before he was dead.

A truly great man died this year, wearing himself out in winning the war and trying to win the peace. The best proof of Roosevelt's stature is the continuing venomous endeavor of his enemies to smear his memory. Like all statesmen, he met with honest opposition on principles. But beyond that he was hated more viciously than any other of our presidents except Thomas Jefferson. Both men were hated for various reasons but basically they were hated because they tried to give the average man a break and because both diminished the power of the rich. Men like them will always be hated and loved so long as private property carries private power with it.

Military Men Compared

Well, it is too early to assess Roosevelt's place or Hitler's, for that matter, in world history, or the place of any man now living. But something can be said now about the place of our military and naval leaders in American history. We hardly realize now much our thinking about war is still colored by traditions of the Civil War, our only total war before this one. When we think of great generals we think in terms of Grant and Lee, or Sherman and Stonewall Jackson. We have got to recast our thinking now and get a longer measuring rod.

The armies Marshall commanded are 10 times as complex. Grant's troops fought in one section of one country; Marshall's armies served in every continent. No direct comparison with Lee is possible because, very fortunately, no American general in this war had to maintain so long a strategic defense as Lee so brilliantly.

But on the strategic offensive, Bradley's operations in France and Germany were as accomplished and as successful as Sherman's, and enormously larger. Winfield Scott's campaign in Mexico is a military classic, but so will be MacArthur's reconquest of the Philippines.

MacArthur's army was 20 times as big as Scott's and his opposition was 20 times bigger too. He won his victory with proportionately smaller cost in lives than almost any general of modern times.

Patton has been called our greatest fighting general since Stonewall Jackson. Jackson did brilliantly everything he had to do in a narrow theater. Patton's army fought its way across half of Europe with a dash and skill in its leadership that Stonewall Jackson would have been the first to salute.

What of the Future?

Among our naval leaders are Farragut and Dewey. Both of them did with great skill what they went out to do. But their battles were popgun skirmishes compared with the vast engagements carried out by Spruance and Halsey over hundreds of square miles of water and against an opposition far more formidable.

If international affairs should take a bad turn, it might prove that the biggest news of the last four months would have been the headlong demobilization of American army and navy, a demobilization amounting almost to disintegration.

It was natural enough, with the war won, that our soldiers and sailors wanted to come home, and their families wanted to have them home. They have earned their release from service. But from the standpoint of national interest it is impossible to feel too comfortable about this sudden melting away of our armed forces.

One of the big pieces of news of 1945 was the establishment of the United Nations Organization. And perhaps no less important was the fact that the United States Senate decided that this international organization was worth trying.

Woodrow Wilson's attempt to build a world organization was wrecked by opposition in the Senate; some of it conscientious, and some of it malignant. This time the opposition could never muster more than nine votes. There was little partisanship and the Senate debates with rare exception were discussions of responsible men conscious of their responsibility and doing their conscientious best to figure out what would be best for the nation.

Perhaps the most encouraging point about these debates and indeed about the whole world's attitude toward an international organization, was the lack of inflated and visionary optimism. The world has grown more realistic in the last 33 years. When the last war ended many people believed that the devil was dead and now we would all live happily ever after.

But this time, we know that we will not live happily, indeed that we may not live at all, unless we work at it, unless the leaders and the people of all nations have patience, enough forebearance and above all enough intelligence to learn how to get along together. If we learn that lesson, if the international organization works, not perfectly of course but as well as human institutions can be expected to work, it will have been the biggest news of 1945. If it does not work, this news will have been the atomic bomb.

READERS IN COUNCIL

A Pitiful State

To the Editor:

We Japanese must present a woeful and pitiable picture to the neatly groomed soldiers of the Allied Occupation Forces.

I, myself, am utterly disgusted with the depressing scenes which meet my eyes every day—the packed public conveyances, the rowdy open-air markets and the unsanitary condition of our streets.

We once considered that Japan was the most highly cultured nation in the Orient. We took pride in our civilized state which was a blending of the good things of the East and the West. We also believed that the Western way of living was superficial. Our way of life was simpler, we thought, and because of this simplicity we forced ourselves into believing that we would be able to grasp and enjoy a real spiritual life—a composure of mind.

But pride comes before a fall and we fell heavily. From the day of our defeat we have been groping in the dark. Now we stand amid rubble and ruins, materially and spiritually. Will we be able to pull ourselves out of this mire?

And on top of all this, there is the indelible stain that has been smeared on our honor by the atrocities committed by our countrymen. Under these circumstances, can we again hold our heads up among the other peoples of the world?

RIOZO WATANABE.
Tokyo, December 23.

OUR SAIGON LETTER

By CHARLES A. GRUMICH
AP World Newsfeatures

SAIGON, Indochina.—The maintenance of Japanese morale has become a curious burden shouldered by the Allies under the label of "education."

Allied authorities have acknowledged that keeping surrendered personnel's spirits up, as a preventive against violence, desertion and gun-smuggling, has become an essential part of the guidance program which was instituted as soon as the first reoccupation troops of southeast Asia stepped ashore.

Although dealing with an apparent lack of imagination and probably the best wooden-soldierlike discipline in the world, psychological warfare officers nevertheless realistically face the possibilities of individual Japanese crackups that may further harm the Allied efforts before the surrendered enemy can be taken to the home islands, months hence.

This is a far cry from the popular concern, noted as late as three months ago, over how many Japanese would commit suicide. Hara-kiri is an almost forgotten term now around the surrender circuit of southeast Asia.

The Japanese morale problem is expected to increase when surrendered personnel fills the concentration camps in a small British-ruled area north of Saigon. There isn't enough work to pass around among the 70,000 to 80,000 in the camps, or to require their presence on labor parties outside under Allied supervision.

It is axiomatic that any army—whether a going concern or surrendered—deteriorates in idleness.

Are Hard Workers

The Japanese are hard workers and apparently are anxious to show the Allies their abilities in carrying out prescribed duties.

Concentration camp life will be Spartan, and the Japanese commanders will have to find tasks to keep their personnel out of mischief. They likewise will have to keep them inside the perimeter of the camp, for the Allied forces are inadequate to guard against either Japanese escapes into innumerable countryside hideaways or the intrusions of the Annamites, who in some cases welcome Japanese collaboration against the French reoccupation forces.

The Allied forces are spread too thin at present to give the Japanese the attention they require—although that is the avowed aim of the British command—and it is up to the Japanese commanders to keep the captives from going "A.W.O.L." (Absent Without Leave), perhaps inforcing the rules by shooting the "deserters."

Japanese desertions, gun-running and dealings with Annamites hostile to the resumption of colonialism are believed to be far fewer in Indo-China than in Indonesia.

No Casualty Figures

However, the Allied command here consistently declines to investigate the scale of continued Japanese opposition to the conquerors. The same authority likewise refuses to issue casualty figures on the Japanese who have fought in alliance with the French and British against the Annamites, although it is known that these figures are scrupulously kept.

Through the weekly Gungin Shimbum and Gungin Gaho, published in Calcutta and flown here, and the daily Saigon Tshushin, a face-regaining effort with the local population is being made on behalf of the Allies, who have been forced into some pretty embarrassing positions of Japanese making.

* * *

The Japanese strolling the streets of Saigon until recently have themselves witnessed some Allied floundering in the attempts to pacify the people who have been stirred to revolt by Japanese wartime fomentation and the opportunity offered in the post-surrender transition period.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIES HERE

Data on Present Conditions And Capacity of Various Industries Compiled By GHQ

IV

Camphor

Plant capacity for production of refined camphor is expected to be at the rate of about 400 tons a year on 1 January 1946 and at 600 tons by 1 July 1946. The capacity of 1,000 tons before war damage has wiped out completely. Production in Japan proper in 1944 was 510 tons compared with 1,089 tons in 1936. Latest figures on unprocessed camphor production include 912 tons in Japan proper in 1944 and 644 tons in Formosa in 1943.

The original book cost of Japan's paper-making industry (the finished product) was 306,300,000 yen, a figure arrived at by a study of the 1943-1944 balance sheets of 50 corporations. With depreciation estimated at 69,290,000 yen and war damages estimated at 47,970,000 the net worth of land, building and equipment in the industry is now about 189,400,000 yen.

The value of the industry's annual product at capacity prices in 1941 was 746,639,591 yen with value added by manufacture (value of output minus the cost of pulp) of 460,000,000 yen. At capacity production, the estimated number of employes in the industry was 41,000.

The number of paper mills in 1941 (before the war) was 467 with 782 machines and 32,000 laborers. As of October, 1945, this had been cut to 205 mills with 360 machines and 19,051 laborers. The mills and machines included all types, some being only two to three feet in width and devoted primarily to manufacture of toilet tissue. During the intense wartime drive for scrap iron, many of these machines were junked.

Forty-two mills suffered air raid damages, which were estimated at 23 per cent of the present total production capacity. Planned production for the first quarter of 1945 had been 192,461,260 pounds compared with actual production of 128,014,120 pounds.

Paper production capacity in Japan before the war in 1941 was 3,240,000,000 pounds, including 1,600,000 pounds of foreign paper, 1,000,000 pounds of boards and 640,000 pounds of Japanese paper. As of October, 1945, this had been cut to 1,643,000,000 pounds, including 864,000,000 pounds of foreign paper, 449,000,000 pounds of boards and 339,000,000 pounds of Japanese paper.

Actual annual paper production figures, annually, in pounds, follow:

1935	2,264,336,000
1936	2,428,058,000
1937	2,871,585,000
1938	2,528,732,000
1939	2,899,672,000
1940	2,864,317,000
1941	2,813,730,000
1942	2,200,623,000
1943	1,613,750,000
1944	863,690,000
1945	512,000,000 (estimated)

The military accounted for 12 per cent of Japan's paper consumption in 1942, 24 per cent in 19[illegible] and 36 per cent in 1944. The per capita consumption of paper in Japan in 1941 was 32 pounds compared with 177 in the United States, 146 in Great Britain and 82 pounds in Germany.

Japan's present production capacity is 864,000,000 pounds per year of foreign-style paper, compared with 1,430,000,000 estimated as the total capacity after repairs and reconversion and with minimum requirements estimated at 1,590,000,000. For board paper, present production capacity is estimated at 449,000,000 pounds, which will be increased to 561,000,000 after repairs and reconversion and which is sufficient to meet Japan's minimum requirements of 420,000,000 pounds. Present capacity for Japanese paper is 426,000,000 pounds with no repairs or reconversion required; Japan's minimum requirements of Japanese paper are estimated at 310,000,000 pounds.

The largest paper manufacturer in Japan is the Oji Paper Company, which accounts for aproximately 60 per cent of the present production. This company is capitalized at 310,000 yen but its interests, said SCAP, are so dispersed that even an estimate of the portion devoted to manufacture of paper in Japan proper is impossible without further extensive study. A partial list shows the company with 17 mills and 71 machines in Japan proper with present production capacity of 966,000,000 tons per year. Nineteen of the machines were damaged in air raids. Denied to Japan with the loss of territories are at least 17 other mills outside Japan proper with an annual production capacity of 650,00,000; all these are subsidiaries of the Oji Paper Company. They include nine in Karafuto with an annual production capacity of 500,000,000 pounds, three in Korea with a capacity of 70,000,000 pounds and five in Manchuria with a capacity of 80,000,000 pounds.

Other large producers listed were: Mitsubishi Paper Mill Company, three mills, 16 machines (3 damaged), annual capacity 115,000,000 pounds; Hokuetsu Paper Mills Company five mills, nine machines, capacity 97,000,000 pounds; Japan Paper Industry Company, three mills, 1 machines, capacity 87,000,000 pounds.

PULP

Eighty-two pulp mills were reported in Japan during the war with a production capacity of 754,000 tons annually before air raid damage, which cut this capacity by 101,160 tons. Three plants were listed as 90 100 per cent damaged in air attacks and two as 10-49 per cent. None, however, was damaged permanently to the extent of requiring complete rebuilding.

Of the total pulp consumption in 1942 of 2,515,153,000 pounds, the army used 204,533,653 (8 per cent), the navy 88,169,347 (4 per cent), and 400,669,000 (16 per cent) went for newsprint. In 1944, of total consumption of 1,220,279,000 pounds, 276,337,010 (23 per cent) went to the army, 162,141,990 (13 per cent) to the navy and 276,939,000 (23 per cent) for newsprint.

(End)

TOKYO TODAY

By IDDITTI

Asakusa is worth visiting—even at the present moment. To see it in dust and ashes? No, to witness a sight you never dreamt of. The look on at the crowd of people; to buy things; and to try to eat what is offered. A Sunday is preferable for your visit; for it is on the sabbatarian day that Asakusa is at the height of its glory.

The place, it is true, has been as badly bombed out as the worst part of the metropolis. But by now it has assumed something of its former life. With a wonderful energy and celerity it is striving to regain its historic reputation, that of being the country cousins' happy rendezvous.

The Coney of Tokyo

In the good old days visitors to Tokyo never failed to make it a point of pride to include Asakusa in their sightseeing program. So widespread indeed was its fame that it found its way into travel books written by foreigners. The best and therefore easiest way to describe it is to liken it to Coney Island near New York. That would give a pretty good idea of what the place is like. The only difference is that one is by the sea while the other is by the river.

But to those familiar with London life Asakusa will present a spectacle similar to the scene of Hampstead on a Bank Holiday. For it is a blend of Coney Island and a London Bank Holiday that you see at Asakusa on a Sunday.

The center of attraction is the famous Temple of Asakusa. Unfortunately the old edifice was destroyed in the general wreckage. It has recently been replaced by a new one, an exact replica on a much smaller scale.

The approach to the temple, called the Middle Avenue, is lined on both sides with a continuous series of shops. On a Sunday the lane—for it is a narrow passage—is choked up with an unbroken stream of flowing humanity. The galleries on both sides of it, partitioned with what we called shops, stand with their outer walls intact though the interior and contents are gone. So far the galleries have not been reopened for business; but the pavements in front are occupied from end to end with no gaps by traders who display their wares on the ground in good order. All sorts of imaginable articles are on sale with the single exception, of food.

Household goods dominate the field, such as cutlery, kitchen utensils, chinaware, etc. You can pick up some good values in the most unlikely places if you look sharp, always provided that your purse is long lined and that you are willing to make liberal use of it.

If your inclination lies in the direction of gourmandizing adventure you go to another quarter a little way off where non-descript stuffs, ready cooked or steaming from huge boiling cauldrons, can be had. You had better consult your health, though, if you have a weak digestion.

Your Fortune For A Dime

But a harmless and sporting venture is in store for you if you are only prepared to throw away just a dime. In front of the red-roofed temple a little to the right as you come up the Middle Avenue there stands what looks like a rustic summer house. Here it is in this sanctum that Apollo the Oracle sits and reads your fortune. The surroundings do not conjure up a Delphic atmosphere; you are not inspired with the sentiment of "The climate's delicate; the air most sweet; . . . the temple surpassing the common praise it bears."

Nevertheless you will run no great risk if you have a shot at it. In exchange for a dime you are given a piece of paper on which your fortune is written. You open it with trembling hand and you read: "You ought to have stayed at home, for luck is not coming your way today."